

# Horncastle Urban District Council.

## ANNUAL REPORT

### of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of  
the Horncastle Urban District  
Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

I herewith present my annual report for  
the year ended Dec. 31st, 1925.

This report will be more exhaustive than  
the reports of the previous four years in  
that it is a survey report dealing with the  
progress of sanitation and the Public  
Health during the past five years.

I wish I could see more which would give  
me cause to think that any progress had  
been made, but the Birth-rate is the lowest  
since 1921, being only 15.74 per 1,000.

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
15.06	18.33	19.00	19.12	15.74

Of course this is the case all over the  
country, but for England and Wales it is  
18.3.

Then the death-rate is as high as the  
birth-rate is low, being 20.89 per 1,000. I  
give the four previous years for comparison:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
17.67	18.33	16.66	17.06	20.89

The Infant mortality makes a little better  
showing, being only 76.92 per 1,000 registered  
births.

Tuberculosis accounts for 2.42 per 1,000  
against:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
2.8	87	1.46	1.17	2.42

Cancer no less than 4.23 per 1,000:

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
2.02	2.03	1.15	2.64	4.23

I have made an analysis of ages at death  
in Horncastle, and will ask you to study  
them carefully and then see why the death-  
rate is so high.

#### APPENDIX.

Area: 1,421 Acres.

Population: (1921), 3,451. (Estimated 1925),  
3,303.

Physical features and general character  
of the area:—

The town lies at the foot of the Wolds, in  
the valley formed by the junction of the  
Rivers Bain and Waring. The sub-soil is  
largely white clay, with considerable beds  
of gravel and sand. From its natural situa-  
tion and the fact that the town is an  
ancient one, with comparatively few  
modern buildings, it is more damp than  
many towns.

Number of inhabited houses (1921): 1,017.

Number of families or separate occupiers  
(1921): 1,005.

Rateable Value: Land £2,393 15s., Build-  
ings £12,933 5s., Total £15,327.

Sum represented by a penny rate:  
£52 (approximately).

Social conditions, including the chief  
occupations of the inhabitants and the  
influence of any particular occupation on  
public health:—

Horncastle is a market town for a large  
agricultural area, and is primarily and  
mainly dependent upon the success of  
agriculture for its livelihood. There are  
no industries upon which agriculture's  
success does not reflect. There is a leather  
currier's factory which specialises in the  
manufacture of harness leather, and an  
agricultural chemical factory, that are not  
directly dependent on local conditions, but  
both are interrelated to agriculture. There  
are, therefore, no striking comments as to  
the influence of any occupation on the  
health of the inhabitants. The physical  
situation of the town and the fact that  
many of its inhabitants are employed  
agriculturally, probably means that rheu-  
matic affections are fairly prevalent, and  
also there is a big percentage of old people  
who come here to retire and spend the  
evening of their life here.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Births: Legitimate, males 26, females 17;  
Illegitimate, males 4, females 5; Total,  
males 30, females 22.

Birth-rate: 15.74 per 1,000.

Deaths: males 40, females 29; Total, 69.

Death-rate: 20.89 per 1,000.

Deaths of Infants, under one year, per  
1,000 registered births, 76.92. Total: males  
3, females 1; Illegitimate, males 2, females 1.

Number of women dying in or in conse-  
quence of childbirth: From sepsis, nil; from  
other causes, nil.

Deaths from Measles (all ages): nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).  
nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years):

#### ANALYSIS OF AGES OF DEATHS IN HORNCastle URBAN DISTRICT DURING 1925.

Month	No. of deaths	Aged 1 to 9	Aged 10 to 19	Aged 20 to 29	Aged 30 to 39	Aged 40 to 49	Aged 50 to 59	Aged 60 to 69	Aged 70 to 79	Aged 80 to 89	Aged 90 to 99
January	2					1				1	
February	3	1		(accident) 1					4	2	
March	10					1		3	3	1	
April	6		1					1	2		
May	5						1		2		1
June	6			(suicide) 1					1		
July	5	1 accidentally drowned 2					2		1	2	
August	3			1				1	4		
September	1						1				
October	4						1		3		
November	4					2		2	2		
December	6	1	1				4	11	20	10	1
	60	4	2	3	1	4	4	11	20	10	1

The death-rate appeared so heavy, that I  
determined to investigate further, and for  
this purpose I made the analysis of deaths  
appearing above, which shews that of the  
deaths registered in Horncastle (not the  
corrected returns of Registrar-General), by  
far the greater proportion of them have  
reached the allotted span. Of the 10 deaths  
below 40, one was accidentally drowned, one  
was killed in a motor accident, and a third  
was a case of suicide. Of the other 50  
deaths, above 40 years of age, 31 of these  
are over 70 years of age. So that whilst the  
death-rate looks bad on the surface, it  
seems to be mainly accounted for by the  
fact that owing to industrial reasons a  
large part of our population are of the  
retired or old-age pension type, and that  
necessarily the death-rate taken on per-  
centage appears high.

Amount of Poor Law Relief in the Urban District is £2,000 per annum, which on the 1921 Census gives approximately 11s. 6d. per head per annum of population, or 12s. per head of 1925 estimated population.

#### EXTENT TO WHICH HOSPITAL AND OTHER FORM OF GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF ARE UTILISED.

The War Memorial Hospital is the only hospital, and that does not provide gratuitous service, neither does the Dispensary, which is now incorporated with the former, but both do a great deal for the necessitous poor, as the charges are very small.

It is difficult to state any causes of sickness and invalidity that have been prevalent in the area in the period under review. We have been exceedingly free from ordinary infectious disease, but have suffered rather heavily from tuberculosis and cancer. In regard to the tuberculosis, this is partially accounted for by ex-service men who were discharged from the forces owing to this disease. The remainder of the cases are probably partly due to the natural situation of the town and the dampness before-mentioned, which, as the houses were built before damp courses were thought of or concrete under sites either, encourages the growth of the disease.

#### HOSPITALS.

1.—TUBERCULOSIS. The County Council are the authority, and have a number of beds reserved at 14 Sanatoria within and without the County.

2.—MATERNITY. None.

3.—CHILDREN. None, except the County Hospital at Lincoln.

4.—FEVER. The Urban District Council maintain a cottage that in addition to Caretakers' quarters has two wards of three beds each, which has proved useful for purposes of isolation. I am the Medical Superintendent.

5.—SMALL-POX. No local provision is made, but arrangements have been made for any cases in this area to go to Lincoln Small-pox Hospital.

6.—OTHER. Lincoln County Hospital; Horncastle War Memorial Hospital.

The only provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children and homeless children in the area is the Poor Law Institution.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) The Council keep a horsed bus for the removal of infectious cases to their cottage hospital.

(b) A Red Cross Ambulance is maintained by a local Committee for the removal of non-infectious cases and accidents to the hospitals at Horncastle or Lincoln.

Maternity and Child Welfare: C.C., Bridge Street, Horncastle.

Day Nurseries: None.

School Clinic: C.C., Bridge Street, Horncastle.

Tuberculosis Dispensary: C.C., Bridge Street, Horncastle.

Treatment Centres for Venereal: C.C., Lincoln and Grimsby.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

M.O.H., Myself, D.P.H., R.C.P.S. Eng., a part-time officer. I also am M.O.H. for R.D.C. and Woodhall Spa.

Sanitary Inspector: F. Weeber (part-time); Also Surveyor, Markets Manager, Inspector of Petroleum, and Allotments Manager.

#### PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General: District Nurse supported by voluntary subscriptions; School Nurse provided by Lindsey County Council.

(b) Infectious Diseases: None provided by U.D.C., but two are maintained by County Council, one stationed at Louth and the other at Lincoln. They are available for bad cases of measles and whooping cough reported by teachers amongst children attending Public Elementary Schools where no other nursing is available, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever to carry out Doctor's instructions for treatment when necessary.

#### MIDWIVES.

No scheme exists for subsidising midwives by the local Authority. No qualified midwife practises in the Horncastle Urban Area.

#### CHEMICAL WORK.

Water is examined Bacteriologically or Chemically by the Clinical Research Association.

Swabs for Diphtheria and Sputum for T.B. are examined at the County Laboratory at Lincoln, which is under the control of Dr. Glegg, the County M.O.H.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is in the hands of the Police, so that this Council has no Public Analyst.

#### LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 13th March, 1913.

Sanitary Byelaws (dealing with): Lodging Houses, Footways, Removal of Refuse, Cleansing of Privies, House Refuse, Nuisances, Slaughter-houses, 14th March, 1908.

New Building Byelaws based on Ministry's Model IVc, adopted 1925.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 14th March, 1908.

Dairies and Cowsheds Order, 1922.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

##### WATER.

The water supply is provided by a public Co. called the Horncastle Water Co., which supplies the whole of Horncastle, supplies some water to Woodhall Spa and the village of West Ashby. Their supply is obtained from a number of natural springs at Cawkwell, 7 miles towards Louth, in a timbered valley on the slope of the Wolds. There are two main springs which go direct into the reservoir unfiltered. All the other sources of supply are put through sand filters, and are only brought into use when the two main springs are not providing sufficient water for the requisite supply. The source is quite clear from any possibility of human contamination, and in the main is a good drinking water, but occasionally, especially in dry times, has been found to contain an undue proportion of B. Coli. At such times the water is treated with Chloras at the source.

The supply is constant, the only period that there has been any shortage is in the late summer and autumn after especially dry summers. The whole of the town is mained, except a few outlying houses on extremes of the district, and supplies are taken direct to houses. The present position is that there are about 1,057 taps to 1,018 houses, or that 90% of the population are supplied by the public supply.

There has been no trace of contamination by lead.

The samples taken during the year have brought a satisfactory report from the Analysts.

##### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There has been entire absence of pollution of rivers and streams.

##### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The town was sewered in 1876 and this has been increased as building demanded, but that has not been necessary in recent years. The drainage system is ample to meet the ordinary requirements, the only time that any inadequacy is noted is during extremely heavy thunderstorms, when the outfall is not large enough to deal with the storm flow. The system of sewage disposal in use is chemical precipitation in an Ives cone-shaped tank, Aluminoferic being the precipitant used. The sludge is pumped out from the bottom of the tank and run into prepared pans of ashes, which when semi-dry are sold to farmers for manure. No



difficulty is experienced in selling the whole of the output, as soon as fit for carting, and no stock is ever in hand. The effluent goes to land about a mile further down, where it is run into under-drained lagoons. The beds or lagoons are changed about, and those not in use are cropped during the summer, thus breaking up the surface and assisting in aeration. The effluent from the lagoons is run into the river, and is quite satisfactory.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The whole of the town is provided with sewers, except a few houses on extremes, and it is the Councils policy to gradually get all houses within the sewered area to connect to the sewers. That some advance has been made in the latter part of period under review the adjoining table will shew:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of houses with privy vaults . . .	215	208	203	178	152
Number of houses with pail closets . . .	30	30	30	30	30
Number of houses with water closets . . .	752	759	770	795	821
Number of water closets substituted for dry receptacles . . .	2	7	5	17	20

#### SCAVENGING.

The Council have a cart, horse, and two men continuously employed in the removal of house refuse. The whole of the town is cleared fortnightly, and about a quarter in the centre of the town weekly. The refuse is tipped into and around a disused brick pit.

The Council do not cleanse earth closets, privies or ashpits and cesspools. The landlord being responsible.

The Council have had before them on several occasions the question of the substitution of galvanised receptacles for others in use, and have included in their new byelaws, clauses dealing with the matter, but I cannot at the present time report much improvement in this matter.

#### TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE 1925.

Class.	Places.	Inspections made.
Housing (defects) . . .	32	32
" (record) . . .	20	20
Bakehouses . . .	10	16
" (underground) . . .	1	2
Slaughterhouses . . .	5 (9 users)	32
Cowsheds . . .	6	12
Dairies . . .	4	6
Unsound Food . . .	6	12
Offensive trades . . .	1	2
Drains . . .	26	58
Inf Disease . . .	20	30
Nuisances . . .	8	16
Factories . . .	23	7
Workshops . . .	32	13
Totals . . .	194	258

- 8 Nuisances dealt with during year.
- 7 Nuisances abated after informal notice.
- 1 Nuisance reported to Council and Statutory notice not issued.
- 6 Dwelling-houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation.
- 6 Dwelling-houses rendered fit after informal notice.
- 45 Houses reported to Council under Public Health Acts.
- 45 Statutory notices issued.
- 32 Houses in which owners removed defects after notice.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action taken or needed.

#### PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

No byelaws required for houses let in lodgings or accommodation of hop pickers, etc.

Offensive trades are dealt with in our byelaws, but we only have one on extreme of district.

No need for regulations in regard to underground sleeping rooms, as such a thing is unknown in the area.

#### SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the two elementary schools are satisfactory, and there has been no necessity for action for the spread of infectious disease.

#### I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

##### (1). GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The housing conditions in some instances are not what they should be, due to the fact that most of the houses were built from 70 to 100 years ago when damp courses were not known and concrete under sites was unheard of, so that dampness in parts of the town near the Bain and Waring is very prevalent. Another cause is that a number of the houses are owned by widows and other people who eke out a precarious existence and are quite unable to do even moderate repairs

##### (2). (a) EXTENT OF SHORTAGE OR EXCESS OF HOUSES.

There is certainly a shortage of houses, but residents who would say that they wanted a new house would not be prepared to pay an economic rent in most cases.

##### (b). MEASURES TO BE TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED TO MEET ANY SHORTAGE.

No measures have been taken or even are contemplated as to a Housing scheme, and the number erected by private builders has been only three in the last five years, and a chapel which has been converted into a dwelling-house.

#### II.—OVERCROWDING.

(i) Extent and Causes: There are about six cases of overcrowding.

(ii) I am thinking of one case, which I know very well, which may serve as an instance in point. A man and woman get married; as years go by their family grows until their little house is much overcrowded, but they cannot leave because they have nowhere else to go, and even were there houses of larger proportions they could not afford the increased rent, for although their family has increased, their income has not kept pace with it.

#### III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

1.—(a) General standard of housing in the area and general character.

(b) Of the defects found to exist in unfit houses.

Defective roofs, want of damp courses and concrete under the sites due to this being a very old town so that dampness is one of the principal defects and the owners of this old property are in many cases widows or artisans who have bought the houses in which they live and are unable to pay the cost of even minor repairs. Down-coming privies are another cause of defect.

(c) The defects are due to lack of supervision by the owners and lack of proper management, and not so much to acts of waste and neglect by the tenants, who would be only too glad to have their houses made up-to-date.

2.—General action taken as regards unfit houses under

(a) The Public Health Acts.

We have proceeded under the Public Health Acts in practically all instances. We have done so in 45 cases in the past year and in 34 cases the owners have done the work while the Local Authority has not up to the present moved.

(b) The Housing Acts.

Nothing has been done under these Acts.

3.—Difficulties found in remedying unfitness.

The ownership of property is in many cases vested in persons who rely on the income for their support, and it is placing Sanitary Officers in an extremely difficult position when they are aware that orders for repairs will leave the owners with no income. In other cases the ownership is

vested in absentee landlords who leave the management to agents who are in most cases more averse to spending money than the owners themselves. Despite the difficulties the Council are seeking to improve the housing conditions, especially to improve sanitation. It should be stated that we have no back to back houses, and very little in the shape of densely crowded areas.

#### IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

We have no unhealthy areas in this district.

#### V.—BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

(1). The present new byelaws were only adopted and passed by the Ministry in 1925. No byelaws are required for houses let in lodgings, or for tents, vans and sheds.

(2). There is no need for new byelaws or the revision of existing ones.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

- (a) Total . . . . . 1
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:
  - (i) By Local Authority . . . nil
  - (ii) By other bodies or persons . . . 1

I.—Unfit dwelling-houses.

##### Inspection—

- 1.—Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) . . . . . 52
- 2.—Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 . . . 20
- 3.—Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation . . . . . nil
- 4.—Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation . . . . . 6

#### II.—Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers . . . 6

#### III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

##### (a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- 1.—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . . . nil
- 2.—Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
  - (a) by Owners . . . . . nil
  - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners . . . . . nil

- 3.—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close . . . . . nil

##### (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

- 1.—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied . . . . . 45
- 2.—Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
  - (a) by Owners . . . . . 34
  - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners . . . . . nil

##### (c) Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- 1.—Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders . . . nil

- 2.—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made . . . . . nil
- 3.—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit nil
- 4.—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made . . . . . nil
- 5.—Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders . . . . . nil

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

##### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

There are four milksellers from the Rural District and two from the Urban, retailing in Horncastle.

The milk supplied is probably as wholesome and clean as the supply in most small urban districts. The largest purveyors are two who are just outside the Urban area. One supplies milk in bulk which is practically Grade A milk, and the other supplies milk in bottles which is also very good. Both these establishments are inspected, and come under my purview in the Rural District. Only two cowsheds are in the urban area, and these are not equal in sanitation and equipment to those already mentioned, but their owners are willing to improve them as capital allows, and I am hoping in the not very distant future to see them brought up-to-date. They were inspected from time to time by myself and the Inspector, and had I suspected any of the cattle of tuberculosis I should have called in a Veterinary Surgeon.

##### (i) ACTION TAKEN AS TO TUBERCULOUS MILK OR CATTLE

No action taken, as neither tuberculous milk or cattle have come to my notice up to the present.

##### (ii) NUMBER OF LICENCES GRANTED FOR THE SALE OF MILK UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS (CLASSIFIED AS IN THE 4TH SCHEDULE TO THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

No licences have been granted, as neither Grade A or certified milk is sold in the district.

##### (iii) REFUSAL OR REVOCATION OF REGISTRATION OF RETAILERS OR OF LICENCES FOR GRADED MILK, WITH REASONS FOR REFUSAL OR REVOCATION.

No refusal or revocation of retailers has occurred.

##### (b) MEAT.

Meat is inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Meat Inspector. There is no marking of carcasses under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

##### (i) ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

No definite arrangements have been made, but any dealt with so far has been buried in lime.

##### (ii) ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924, AS REGARDS STALLS, SHOPS, STORES AND VEHICLES.

We only had one stall selling meat, and that has given up. The shops have abolished the open bulker, and the vehicles retailing are Ford vans, so totally enclosed.

##### (iii) THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSE (if any).

No public slaughter-house in existence.

Registered	7 (11 users)	5 (9 users)	5 (9 . . .)
	1920	Jan., 1925	Dec., 1925
Registered	7 (11 users)	5 (9 users)	5 (9 users)
Licensed	—	—	—
Total	7	5	5

(c) OTHER FOODS.  
BAKEHOUSES.  
There are 10 Bakehouses in the area, 1 underground Bakehouse. To the above, 18 visits have been paid during the year, and one contravention of the Factory Acts has been found and has not yet been remedied.

UNSOUND FOOD.  
Articles Surrendered:  
The following have been surrendered voluntarily:--2 forequarters of beef, 16 lbs. of canned beef, 5 tins of fish, 1 tin of tongue, 13 tins of fruit.  
(d) No case of food poisoning have come to my knowledge.  
(e) The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is in the hands of the Police, under the control of the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The diseases which have occurred since 1920 are best set out in a table from which it will be seen that we have been singularly free from what used to be called Zymotic Diseases during the whole five years.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-Pox	3	1	
Scarlet Fever	8		
Diphtheria	22		
Erysipelas	1		
Puerperal Fever			4
Polionymyditis		1	
Encephalitis Lethargica			
Pneumonia			
Totals .. ..	34	2	4

Disease	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Conveyed to Hospital
Small-Pox	2			3	3	1
Scarlet Fever	1		2		8	2
Diphtheria	1	2	4	1		
Erysipelas			1			
Puerperal Fever					1	1
Polionymyditis				19	22	
Encephalitis Lethargica		2	1			
Pneumonia				23	34	4
Totals .. ..	4	4	9			

The use our little Isolation Hospital has been to us in stamping out potential outbreaks more than justifies its cost to the Council. The case of Scarlet Fever taken into Hospital was a case in which the mother was shortly to be confined.

TUBERCULOSIS.  
NEW CASES OF MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5								
10			1			1		
15								
20								
25								
35								
45								
55								
65								
& upwards								
Totals ..	8	5	1	3	5	4		

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.  
No case has as yet come to my notice of a tuberculous person being employed in the milk trade.  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925; SECTION 62.  
No action has been taken under this section.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Treated	In Hospital		2			1 from over-laying coroner's inquest
	At Home					
Notified	3					

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
ARTHUR BOULTON, D.P.H., Eng.,  
M.O.H. Horncastle U.D.C.

30th April, 1926.





This Table is enclosed, by request of the Secretary of State, for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops and workplaces. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but to provide for uniformity in the presentation of certain particulars which lend themselves to statistical treatment.

Further copies can be supplied on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925,  
for the *Urban District* of *Horncastle*.

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.  (1)	Inspections.  (2)	Number of	
		Written Notices.  (3)	Occupiers prosecuted.  (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	7		
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	31		
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total ...	38		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	/	1		
Want of ventilation ... ..				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..				
Other nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ... ..			
	unsuitable or defective ... ..			
	not separate for sexes ... ..			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..				
Other offences ... ..				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total ... ..	/	/		

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

# OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c. ... ..			
Cleaning and washing ... ..			
Household linen ... ..			
Lace, lace curtains and nets ... ..			
Curtains and furniture hangings... ..			
Furniture and upholstery ... ..			
Electro-plate... ..			
File making ... ..			
Brass and brass articles ... ..			
Fur pulling ... ..			
Cables and chains ... ..			
Anchors and Grapnels ... ..			
Cart gear ... ..			
Locks, latches and keys ... ..			
Umbrellas, &c. ... ..			
Artificial flowers ... ..			
Nets, other than wire nets ... ..			
Tents ... ..			
Sacks ... ..			
Racquet and tennis balls ... ..			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ... ..			
Brush making ... ..			
Pea picking ... ..			
Feather sorting ... ..			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ... ..			
Stuffed toys ... ..			
Basket making ... ..			
Chocolates and sweetmeats ... ..			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. ... ..			
Textile weaving ... ..			
TOTAL ... ..			

(Signature)

Arthur Boulton D.P.H. Eng.

Medical Officer of Health.

Date

30.4.26

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework.